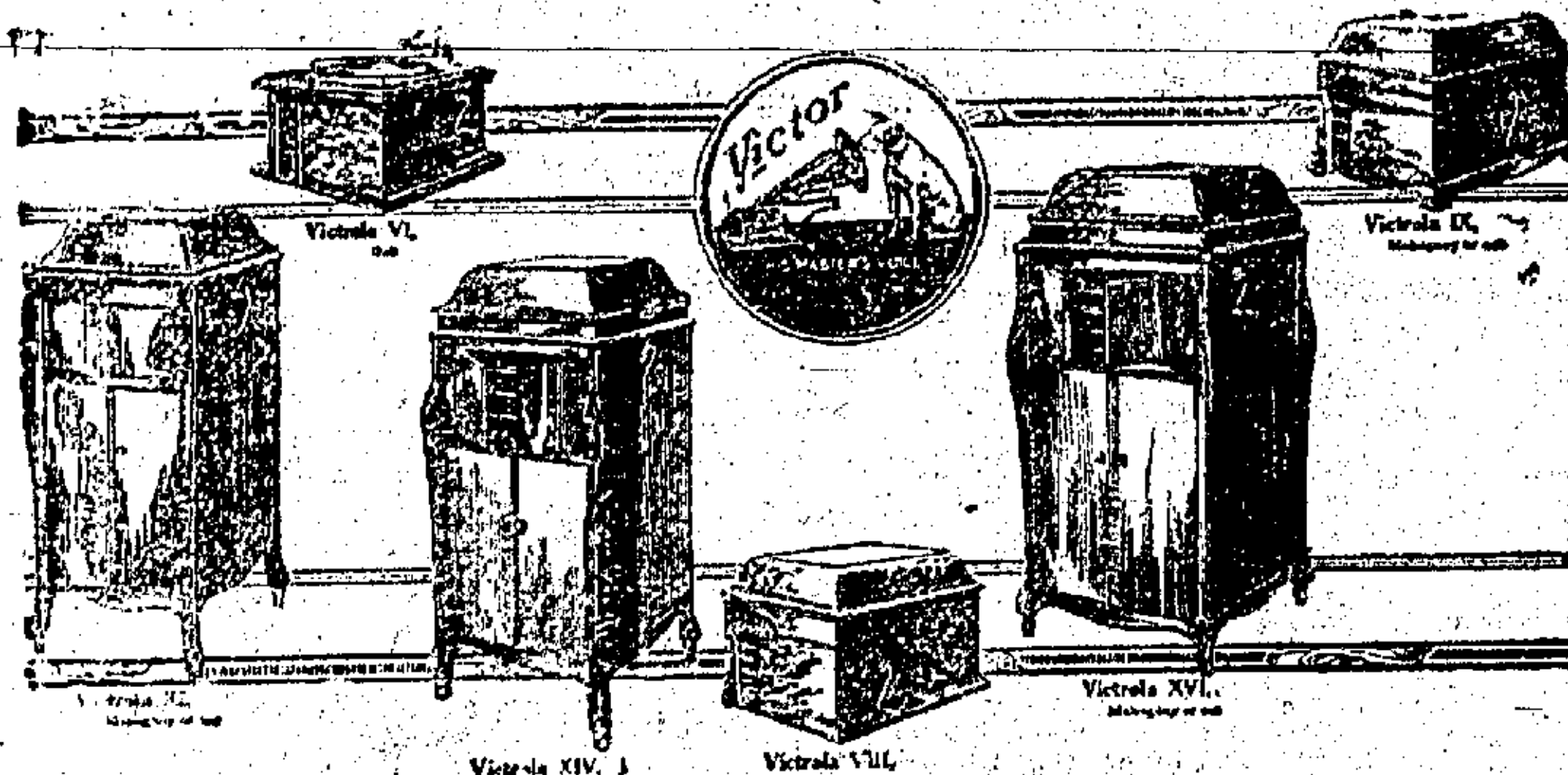


INTIMATIONS

VICTROLA

THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY HOME.



PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

INVEST IN 5% EXCHEQUER BONDS.

The War will be won, well won, and quickly won, if behind the firing line the people at home stand and offer their money to the Country. Money cannot be more patriotically used.

Every man and woman should cheerfully invest every dollar he or she can spare in 5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds. Every investment is a blow struck at the enemy; every dollar invested helps to shorten the War and to save the lives of our Sailors and Soldiers.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are the simplest and safest investment in the world.

The Bonds are for five years, and the whole of the capital invested will be paid back in cash on the 1st December, 1920. The security is the security of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Five Important Points.

Bankers will advance money on the security of Exchequer Bonds. Stockbrokers will hold them as security for loans. They can be sold on the Stock Exchange. Trustees can hold Exchequer Bonds, if registered. The Bonds will be issued in multiples of £100. There are also £5, £20 and £50 Bonds.

WOMEN POLICE.

THEY ARE A SUCCESS.

With far more impatience than discretion I alighted from the still-moving train at a London terminus a few days ago, with a disastrous result from which a little forethought would have saved me.

I had a hasty impression of the platform seeming to rise up at me, then—oblivion. My next somewhat vague recollection was of a seething mass of curious faces gathered round, regarding me with that same interest displayed before the cage of some strange animal at the Zoo, and of a blue uniformed figure carrying me to a waiting-room near by.

I was very quickly aware that the tender solicitude bestowed on me was more than usual, and severely to be expected from a member of the police. There was an undercurrent of the perfect understanding of exactly how to act in such circumstances which aroused in me sufficient curiosity to restore me to consciousness very quickly. And I found myself in the able hands of a police woman.

No evidence could have been more truly convincing of the undoubted value and distinct superiority of the police woman than the assistance rendered to me in this, one of the most trivial instances when a woman can be of so much more value than a man.

The need of women police is by no means new, nor is it a creation of war, though the outbreak of war has produced conditions which have given rise to the chance of their employment in this country, a practice which has so long and fruitlessly been advocated and urged.

For some years past women police have been appointed with full authority on the Continent and in the United States, and it was the undeniable value of the services they have rendered to the community which prompted an effort to secure their adoption in this country.

The partial success of this endeavour is one of the lasting blessings of the war, for the advantages, both to the public and the police, resulting from the invasion of women into the police force are being speedily recognised.

A national prejudice alone prevented their employment long ago. For there can be no question of the existence of many duties hitherto discharged by the policemen which women can perform infinitely better—particularly in cases of offences against children and young girls, and in all cases where women are concerned; in patrolling the streets, parks, and grounds open to the public; in house visiting; in the supervision of music-halls, cinemas, and dancing halls, and in the inspection of common lodging-houses.

The patience and tact peculiar to women render them specially useful in investigation and in dealing with cases of drunkenness and brawling.

There has been ample evidence that police women have been able, by their very presence in uniform, to exercise a beneficial and quieting influence among the inhabitants of certain notoriously troublesome districts. How infinitely more effective their assistance would prove, if officially recognised, is only too obvious, for at present they possess no authority to arrest. Their success to-day is dependent entirely upon their personal powers. Were those same powers supplemented by the arm of the law, the results would be even more beneficial.

Official recognition is the ultimate aim of the corps. There is no suggestion that they shall supersede or supplant the policeman. They only wish to assist him. It is intended that they should be employed in dealing with special cases and form a special branch of police supervision, the need for which the members of the force are only too ready to acknowledge.

The question of official recognition is believed to be only a matter of time; meanwhile recruits are being trained to enable them to fill positions of professional police women in towns where they are required by the authorities.

The training includes:

Drill.

First aid.

Practical instruction in police duties gained by actual work in streets, parks, etc.

Study of special Acts relating to women and children, also in civil and criminal law.

The procedure and rules of evidence in police courts.

It extends over a period of about eight weeks. The strenuous training very soon weeds out the physically unfit. When recruits are proved capable, they are employed (1) as semi-official police women and work under the direction of either the civil or military authorities, or both, and are maintained by a local fund organised by a committee of those interested in the movement; or (2) as officially appointed police women, when they work as an authorised adjunct to the local police force, under the direction of the chief constable and superintendent of the district, and are maintained by a grant from the rates.

The pay runs at about 30s. per week for the ordinary member and two guineas for the inspectors.

Their services have been employed in many large towns and boroughs, including Grantham, Hull, Wimbledon, and Richmond, with evident success. In the latter borough a police woman has been elected to the position of "probation officer" as a result of her excellent work among women and girls.

Miss M. Damer Dawson, chief officer of the Women's Police Society, tells me that the presence of two of their members has been especially appreciated in a Midland town of about 20,000 inhabitants, with a camp of over 25,000 soldiers lying just outside, and has been acknowledged as a great safeguard to the moral welfare of the young girls in the town. So much value was placed upon their services that the commanding officer of the particular division wrote a strong protest against their projected removal and paid high tribute to their work.—Daily Mail.

THE MADNESS OF WAR.

HOW IT GRIPS A MAN.

"It's an amazing thing," said an infantry officer to me the other day, "how that show across the water gets hold of one. All the dirt and the discomfort and the boredom and the fright—none would have thought. He laughed. 'I suppose it's the madness in the air; one's got to get back.'"

It is true—but that is what those others cannot understand: those others who have not been across. Even the man who comes back on short leave hardly grasps how the thing has bitten into him; hardly realises that the madness is in his soul. He has not time; his leave is just an interlude. He is back again in France almost before he realises he has left it.

There is humour there in plenty—fierce even: boredom, excitement, passion, hatred. Every human emotion runs its full gamut in the Land of Madness; in the place where the life of a man is no longer three-score years and ten, but just so long as the great Harbinger may decide and no more. And one is caught in the whirl—one is tossed here and there by a life of artificiality, a life not of one's own seeking, but a life which, having once caught us, we are loath to let go.

Which is a hard saying, and one impossible of comprehension to those who wait behind—the wives, to the mothers, to the women. To them the leave train pulling slowly out of Victoria Station, with their man waving a last adieu through the window of his carriage, means the ringing down of the curtain once again. The unknown has swallowed him up—the unknown in which they cannot follow him. Be he in a Staff office at the base or with his battalion in the trenches, he has gone where the woman to whom he only counts cannot picture him in her mind. To her Flanders is Flanders and war is war—and there are casualty lists. What matter that his battalion is resting; what matter that he is going through a course somewhere at the back of beyond? He has gone into the Unknown; the train steaming slowly out is the last link; and now that is gone—or is it only that her eyes dim with the tears she kept back while he was with her?

At last she turns and goes blindly back to the room where they had breakfast; she sees once more the chair he used, the crumpled morning paper, the discarded cigarette. And there let us leave her with tear-stained face and a pathetic little sodden handkerchief clutched in one hand, while at intervals a half-choked prayer breaks from her lips: "O God! dear God! send him back to me." Our women do not show us this side very much when we are on leave; perhaps it is as well, for the ground on which we stand is holy.

And what of the man? The train is rushing through Horne Hill when he puts down his *Times* and sees another man in his brigade also returning from leave.

"Hallo, Jim! What sort of a time have you had?"

"Top-hole. How's yourself? Was that your *men-sahib* at the station?"

"Yes. Dislike women at these partings as a general rule—but she's wonderful."

"They're pulling the brigade out to rest, I hear."

"So I believe. Anyway, I hope they've buried that dead Hun just in front of us. He was getting beyond a joke."

He is back in the life over the water again; there is nothing incongruous to him in his sequence of remarks; the time of his leave has been too short for the contrast to strike him. In fact, the whirl of gaiety in which he has passed his seven days seems more unreal than his other life—than the dead German. And it is only when a man is wounded and comes home to get fit, when he idles away the day in the home of his father's, with a rod or a gun to help him back to convalescence, when the soothing balm of utter peace and contentment creeps slowly through his veins, that he looks back on the past few months as a runner on a race just over. He has given of his best; he is ready to give of his best again; but at the moment he is exhausted; he is at peace. For the time the madness has left him; he is sane. But it is only for the time.

He is able to think coherently; he is able to look on things in their true light. He has the knowledge, and he views that knowledge from the standpoint of a rational man. To him the leave train contains no illusions; the territory is not unknown. No longer does a dead Hun dwarf his horizon to the exclusion of all else. He has looked on the thing from close quarters; he has been mad with passion and shaking with fright; he has been cold and wet, he has been hot and thirsty. He marvels that men can be such wonderful, such super-human fools; he marvels at the ineptitude of a Power which allows such a holocaust; his philosophy changes. He recalls grudgingly the particular might on which he crept over a dirty ploughed field and scrambled into a shell-hole as he saw the thin green streak of a German flare like a bar of light against the blackness of the sky; then the burst—the ghostly light flooding the desolate landscape—the crack of a solitary rifle away to his left. And as the flare came slowly hissing down, a ball of brilliant fire, he saw the other occupant of his hiding place—a man's leg, just that, nothing more. And he laughs; the thing is too absurd.

It is, it is absurd; it is monstrous, farical. The realisation has come to him; he is sane—for a time.

The woman sees it first, though to save her pain he has not spoken a word. Once again in her mind she sees the leave train pulling out—once again the Unknown looms in front of her. There was a chance of his getting a job in England, but he did not. She never pressed for reasons.

He has realised, true; he sees the monstrous absurdity; but the madness has him again, the madness of the world. He must get back.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR POLAND.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ENEMY ABUSE.

BRITISH CONDITIONS.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement upon the proposal that Great Britain should facilitate application to Poland of the organization of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium. Subject to certain conditions, laid down in order to prevent abuse by the enemy, the Government is prepared to meet the wishes of the Commission.

A great part of the population is starving owing to the extortions of the Germans.

It is explained in the Foreign Office statement that there are approximately 15,000,000 people in the German-occupied eastern area, including Russian Poland and Western Russia. Of these between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 people are concentrated in or in the immediate neighbourhood of the cities of Warsaw, Lodz, Czestochowa, Vilna, Kovno, and Biala Etta. On February 21st last the United States Ambassador communicated the following proposals for affording relief in this area:

(1)—The American Commission to undertake the revictualing of the above-mentioned cities only. The German Government to furnish to these cities 400 grammes (about 14oz.) of potatoes, 10 grammes (about 1/2oz.) of salt, the same quantity of sugar, and 3 grammes (about 1/10oz.) of tea, per diem per capita. The American Commission to import cereals sufficient to give per capita 340 grammes (about 12oz.) of wheat, or beans, peas, rice, or maize, also 40 grammes (about 1 1/2oz.) of fats and a moderate amount of condensed milk for children.

(2)—The German Government to revictual the rest of the balance of the population in the occupied territory.

(3)—The German Government to devise financial means for the provision of gold exchange abroad to pay for the foodstuff purchased by the American Commission. The Allies to give the necessary permits for this.

(4)—The German Government to turn over to the Commission sufficient German shipping to do the entire transportation from North America or other places to Danzig.

(5)—The revictualing to last only until October 1st, when the new harvest will suffice for the entire civilian population.

(6)—The German Government to undertake that there shall be no interference with the imported foodstuffs; that they will be consumed absolutely by the native civilian population; that the American Commission will be furnished every facility for the control of the entire revictualing of the cities in question, including the German contribution to the ration.

(7)—In order to carry out the above it will be necessary to import approximately 40,000 tons of foodstuffs per month. The German Government is prepared to give free railway transport over the occupied areas and one-half railway rates over the German State railroads. It is proposed to provision the destitute without cost, but to sell the food to the well-to-do.

BRITISH ASSURANCES REQUIRED.

His Majesty's Government at once referred the question of principle involved in these proposals to the Russian Government, who have now accepted it. His Majesty's Government are accordingly prepared to agree to the immediate inauguration of the above arrangement, provided that the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments are prepared to give certain assurances. In assenting in principle to the grant of relief to a territory occupied by the enemy, in spite of the statements recently published by the German authorities that they are in reality able to relieve the Polish population unaided. His Majesty's Government feel that they have made a concession in return for which they have a right to demand that their enemies shall now at length place beyond doubt their intentions towards the populations of occupied territories whose treatment by them in the past has been so much at variance with the responsibilities of civilized warfare and the dictates of humanity. The assurances required are as follows:

(1)—The scheme submitted by the United States Ambassador relates only to that part of Russian Poland at present in the occupation of the German forces. His Majesty's Government consider it essential that any system of Polish relief should apply to Russian Poland as a whole, and they cannot recognize the existing division into two spheres, occupied respectively by German and Austro-Hungarian troops. There must be a definite undertaking by the two Governments that the export from the whole of Russian Poland of all foodstuffs, native or imported, will be absolutely prohibited, and that any excess over domestic needs which may exist in the southern part under Austrian administration (which is understood to be self-supporting) will be employed exclusively for the provisioning of Northern Poland, whether such foodstuffs are utilized to supply the towns under the care of the Relief Commission or the country districts to be revictualled by the German Government.

(2)—It is understood from a document which has been communicated to His Majesty's Government by Mr. Walcott, of the Rockefeller Foundation, and of which a copy is annexed to this memorandum, that the German authorities in Northern Poland undertake that all food supplies originating in Poland shall be used exclusively for the civil population and the constabulary. His Majesty's Government cannot admit that the constabulary should be allowed to use native foodstuffs which have subsequently to be replaced by supplies imported by the Re-

C. N.

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, ETC.

Thursday, June 29th.—Meeting of Company, Platoon, Section and Squad Commanders at D.S.P.'s office, at 5.30 p.m.
Friday, June 30th.—Meeting of members named in Orders of June 27th to 28th concerning proposed Cyclist Patrols. Staff Inspector Clarke will attend.

NO. 4 COMPANY.

The whole of No. 4 Company, except Sections 13 and 14, will parade at Central, at 5.30 p.m., on Monday and Wednesday, July 3rd and 5th. The C.S.M. will attend.

NO. 2 PLATOON.

The members of No. 2 Platoon will be exempt from all Company Drills and all First Shift Patrol Duties during the month of July. They will attend all Emergency Calls, also all Combined parades, unless specially exempted in Orders.

ORCHESTRA.

Thursday, June 29th.—Practice at Club Lusitano, at 6 p.m.

JOINED.

Mounted Patrols.—J. F. Smirke.

TRANSFER.

P.-c. 734 A. Edwards is transferred from No. 1 Section to the Maxim Gunners as from July 1st.

APPOINTMENT.

Inspector Wei Wing Sam is appointed Acting Chief Inspector during the illness of Chief Inspector J. M. Wong.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the following promotions:—
Sergeant Fothergill, Water Police, to be Crown Sergeant.
Sergeant Wilks to be Crown Sergeant.
P.-c. 687 Backham, Water Police, to be Sergeant.
P.-c. R169 Mok Lai Sang, Orderly Clerk, to be Sergeant.

F. C. JENKIN.

D.S.P. (R).

Relief Commission. They must therefore request that in this respect the constabulary should be placed on the same footing as the occupying army.

(3)—From the same document it appears that the German authorities wish to export from Poland any excess of the potato supply. As a result of the experience which they have gained in connection with Belgian relief, His Majesty's Government are most reluctant to agree to the exportation from Russian Poland of so-called excess supplies, since the question of what constitutes an excess is largely a matter of opinion. Nevertheless, in order not to prolong the negotiations, His Majesty's Government agree to the export of potatoes at such times and so long as, in the opinion of the neutral relief authorities, an excess supply in fact exists over and above the requirements of the whole of Russian Poland.

(4)—The German vessels mentioned under paragraph 4 of Mr. Page's proposal must fly a neutral flag, be under the sole control of a neutral body to be agreed upon, be manned by neutrals, and be run entirely at the expense of the German authorities.

(5)—It should be understood that the responsibility of the German Government is not ended by the supply of the partial ration mentioned in the above scheme of relief. His Majesty's Government cannot undertake to allow the Relief Commission to import more than a minimum supplementary ration over and above the maximum which the enemy are in a position to supply at any given time.

(6)—The neutral relief authorities in Poland must enjoy absolutely free and unfettered facilities for the communication to their London office of any data connected with their work. They must have every facility to satisfy themselves of the manner in which the undertakings of the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments are being carried out in all parts of Poland. It is, of course, understood that the German relief officer for the civil population mentioned in the enclosed memorandum before alluded to shall have no control of any kind over and shall in no wise interfere with the complete discretion of the American Commission or its representatives.

(7)—The German and Austro-Hungarian Governments should undertake, as a part of the present arrangement, adequately to supply and care for the populations of Serbia, Albania, and Montenegro, all of which countries are now being reduced to a state of starvation through the removal, or the use by the occupying forces, of the supplies of native foodstuffs. The carrying out of this undertaking should be under the supervision of neutral societies or organizations in those countries.

His Majesty's Government trust that the above proposals, which represent merely the renunciation of indefensible practices and assurances for the due respect of the lives and rights of the population of occupied territories in the future, will meet with the prompt acceptance of the German and Austro-Hungarian Governments, so that the necessary preliminary arrangements may be made without delay.

The draft guarantees, sketched by Mr. Walcott (referred to in paragraph 2 above), include pledges by the German authorities that all the food supplies introduced by the Americans shall be applied exclusively to the civil population, and distributed according to the methods now obtaining in the North of France and Belgium, and that all food supplies originating in Poland shall be used exclusively for the civil population and the constabulary. Excluded from these are surplus potatoes left after the needs of the civil population and constabulary have been completely covered. The constabulary is required to pay fair market prices.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.

1 P.M. JUNE 29 - SEPT. 5 - NOV. 11.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 110 House Street.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1916.

[925]

ing is given too late. It is idle for him to urge the nation "in noble bravery to prohibit the use of all means and methods of warfare which are not likely to bring the war to a fit and proper end." Germany could not, if she would, at this late hour win the laurels of chivalry. If she tried she would but add hypocrisy as a crown to her other sins. Meanwhile we are getting to know her better and better every day. Her soul, such as the drill-sergeant has made it, lies bare before us, and she is too ignorant to hide her ungodly knowledge. She shall surely conquer a few more British Isles, but she will mislead the temper of England and still believe herself the victim of a sad misunderstanding. — *Alfred A. Knapp*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 4th July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23th June, 1916.

BANK HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, SATURDAY, 1st July, has been proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY, and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for business on that day.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1916.

LOST.

SILVER CREAM JUG, near Bowen Road, Tram Station. Good Toward Offered.

Apply— "X. Y. L." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 28th June, 1916.

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE North Point bathing beach and pier are within the boundaries of the Sulphur Cable Reserve, and as valuable Cables lie here the Company are compelled to take action against the owner of any craft that anchors within the Prohibited Area.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1916.

NOTICE.

THE 3rd YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH PAYMENT OF INTEREST OF THE 3rd YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorized for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: the 30th June of the 3rd year of the Chinese Republic.
2. The organs authorized for the payment of interest:
 - a. All Magistrate's Yamen.
 - b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
 - c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
3. The methods for the claiming of interest: The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in terms of "Big Dollar," and it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorized organs above-mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS
Peking, 16th June, 1916.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1916.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JUNE to DECEMBER, 1915. Price 7s. 6d. per volume. On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

CARLO WITZ & CO. (In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, York Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.

W. R. LOXLEY & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1916.

NOTICE

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co. (In Liquidation).

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the Undersigned, St. George's Building, Chater Road, on or before FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1916.

NOTICE

WM. MEYERINK & Co. H. TIMCKE.

ALL CREDITORS are requested to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before 30th June, 1916.

ALEX. BOSS & Co., Liquidators.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1916.

WANTED.

FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office of Local Shipping Company. Previous experience essential. For particulars apply to— "BOOK OFFICE," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE, complete, with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD, for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience. Apply— "BOARD," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars etc., apply— THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMAM, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. 21, WONG-NEY-CHONG ROAD, OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road. No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK. Nos. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen, Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rental. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1916.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET

Near May Road Tram Station.

"A BERTHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from end of July.

Apply to— R. D. HARVEY, 15, Bank Buildings, or HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East, consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Outhouses Complete.

Apply— YOUNG HEE, 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

TO LET

From 1st August.

FLAT on Connaught Road level. Unfurnished. Low rent. Apply to— F. A. MACKINTOSH, 10, Des Voeux Road.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

"BAHAR LODGE," No. 4, Peak Road, Apply to— V. F. V. RIBEIRO, Care of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

TO LET

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with usual Servants' Quarters. Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Carriage System.

TO LET

PEAK TRAMWAY Co.

TO LET

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to— ABBATON V. APOAR & Co., 14, Des Voeux Road.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowen Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July.

Apply to— MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier.

Apply— M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings.

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to— CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

TO LET

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to— SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

TO LET

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (in Ice House Street). Apply to— WILKINSON & GRIST.

TO LET

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply— DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By order of the British Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SSG. at 3s. 6d. and 7s. 5d. per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 8th July— 3.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 10th July— Noon—The "Derwangs" Steamship Co. Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

12.15 p.m.—The "Phraung" Steamship Co. Ltd., Final Winding-up Meeting at the Company's Office.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S

STONE

GINGER-

BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation, without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

PREPARED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 29th JUNE, 1916.

SOLUTION OF THE GREEK PROBLEM.

THE resignation of M. SKOULOUDIS and the appointment of M. ZAIMIS, an experienced and trusted statesman of high character, as Premier of Greece, embracing, as it does, the country's submission to all the demands of the Entente Powers, has swept away the political difficulties which have for so long been hampering the activities of the Allied armies at Salonika. The demobilisation of the Greek forces has been ordered, and there is to be an immediate dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, the members of which have no claim to be called the nation's representatives in view of the circumstances under which they were returned. In the new elections which will shortly take place, M. VENEZELOS, the "Grand Old Man" of Greece, will once more appear as a candidate. If his advice had been followed in the first instance the country would never have been placed in the equivocal situation which it has occupied since last September, and it would, as a consequence, have been spared many trials and humiliations. There is every reason to believe that his policy was that which found the greatest favour with the people, who have always been in sympathy with the Entente Powers and their cause. The opposition of the King, supported by a highly placed military clique, obliged M. VENEZELOS to resign, but there is little doubt now that he will soon be restored to his rightful position. No one can justly accuse the Allies of having improperly used their power to coerce a small nation into acquiescence with their wishes. Whether Greece was justified in her peculiar reading of the Treaty with Serbia need not for the moment be discussed. Prince NICHOLAS, in his letter to Lord BURNHAM, argued that a close study of the case made it clear that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Greco-Serbian Treaty

obliged Greece to intervene on behalf of her Ally, while, from a practical point of view, it was obvious that such intervention would have brought about a disaster for Greece without proving of any material benefit to Serbia. Be that as it may, the Allies proceeded to Salonika at the invitation of M. VENEZELOS, who was then in power, and the co-operation of the Greek army was promised. KING CONSTANTINE, however, repudiated this arrangement and from that time the Hellenic Government has shown an uncertain attitude to the Allies. As a consequence, General SARRAIL has found the problem of the armed hosts before him less perplexing than that of the unfriendly Greek Government behind him. There is no desire to compel Greece to abandon her neutrality, but it was obviously essential that the Allied troops at Salonika, when they took the field, should not have behind them a hotbed of dangerous intrigue. For this reason the Entente Powers were firm in their demands and the diplomatic success which they have at length achieved will, it is considered, enhance their prestige and undermine the diplomatic position of the Germans in the Balkans more than any other event which has occurred since the beginning of the war. M. SKOULOUDIS appealed to the Central Powers for financial assistance, and when this was not forthcoming he had to confess to the KING that further resistance was hopeless. There is little question that Greece, during months which have been fraught with such grave possibilities, has been hopelessly misled by the KING and his satellites. The Cabinet under M. SKOULOUDIS, wrote one observer, seemed to be bent upon effecting the political and financial ruin of the country. "Openly it professed to be friendly to the Entente while secretly it favoured the cause of the Central Powers. Thanks to the absence of anything bearing a reasonable resemblance to a system of responsible government, the country was rapidly drifting towards anarchy. She was on the verge of bankruptcy, morally, financially and politically." The unopposed invasion of Greek territory by the Bulgars and the well-grounded suspicion that the enemy were obtaining supplies from Greek sources were the reasons which led Great Britain to place restrictions upon the country's commerce. These restrictions have had the desired effect, and, already, as a result of the appointment of M. ZAIMIS as Premier, the Allies have advanced a further instalment of an old loan to help the country to tide over its more pressing needs. Whether the "crisis" which has just been avoided may be attributed wholly or in part to the Kaiser's influence with the Court, exercised through his sister the QUEEN of Greece, may never be known. It is certain, however, that the people have long grown weary of the political chicanery which has affected their interests so adversely and will give their support in no uncertain manner to their new leader. The political atmosphere has cleared, and the Allied forces are now free to devote their undivided attention to the task which lies immediately before them.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, June 27th.

Mr. Henrique Hyndman, who is well known and highly respected both in this Colony and in Hongkong, celebrated his 88th birthday on June 23rd. He is the teacher of English and Commercial subjects at the "Liceu Nacional" and the scholars presented him with a silver inkstand, accompanied with an address, as a memento of the occasion.

A censorship has now been established over all correspondence and telegrams and Colonel Garcia has been appointed President of the Bureau. Codes which may be used include A.B.C. 5th ed.; Scotts, 10th ed.; Liebers; Bentley's (except the supplement with references to mineral oils); Broomhall's (including the special edition with reference to rubber; Atlantic Cotton Code, 4th ed.; and Riverside Code, 5th ed. Plain language telegrams may be written in either Portuguese, French or English.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE G.C.H. NURSING STAFF.

Mails for Europe via Siberia close to-day at noon and at 3 p.m.

In the Straits Settlements, \$19,130.75 had been raised for the "Star and Garter" Building Fund, up to June 20th.

Lady Jordan has been decorated by the Dowager Empress of Russia with the Order of the Russian Red Cross in recognition of the services rendered by her, in particular, and by the British communities in Peking and Tientsin in connection with charitable work for the Red Cross.

We have received \$50 from W.G.L., \$10 from J.C.S., and \$5 from P.E.F.S. for the Y.M.C.A. Rut Fund. We shall be glad to receive any further amounts which our readers may care to send in on or before Monday next, on which day we shall hand over the surplus from Rut No. 1 to the War Charities Committee towards the cost of Rut No. 2.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Martin will learn with regret that they have been transferred to Singapore, the centre of an important sphere of the Asiatic Petroleum Company's activities. Their popularity with the Home and local staff of the Hongkong office has been very pleasingly demonstrated by the presentation of a handsome silver salver and a gold hunter watch. Mr. and Mrs. Martin sail, we understand, to-morrow.

The death is announced of Mr. A. J. McGlew, who had been identified with Kobe for the past twenty-five years.

A most successful benefit concert, arranged by Staff Inspector McEwen on behalf of Sapper Dyson, R.E., who was permanently injured as the result of an accident while following his employment, was given in the Victoria Theatre last evening. There was a large attendance, which included H.E., the Governor, Major-General Ventris, and Colonel Darling, R.E. and those present were thoroughly entertained with a most enjoyable programme. The majority of the contributions were supplied by the soldier colleagues of Sapper Dyson, and most pleasing selections were also rendered by the Police Reserve Orchestra. The feature of the programme was an amusing sketch, "A night at Flynn's," which evoked much laughter. The full programme was as follows:—Overture, Police Reserve Orchestra; Song, "Hio, Donald," Gunner McKie, R.G.A.; Song, "Charlie Chaplin's Walk," L.C., Corporal Allen, R.E.; Song, selected, Corporal Rogers, R.E.; Song, "There's every kind of girl at the seaside," Br. Griffiths, R.G.A.; Song, "I'm learning the Fox to trot," Gunner Grain, R.G.A.; Song, "Take me to the pictures," Mrs. Bacon; Cornet solo, "Because," Sapper Burgess, R.E.; Farce, "Poor Old Joe," Corporal Huxley, R.E.; Song, "Little Dickey Bird," Gunner Stanton, R.E.; Overture, Police Reserve Orchestra; cinematograph, "Col Heza Liar, Dog Fancier," Sketch, "A night at Flynn's," performed by Messrs. Grain, Smith, Richards, Freeman, Bruerton, Griffiths, Bromley, Rogers, Allen, Stanton and McKie. At the conclusion of the programme all the performers, along with Sapper Dyson, who is shortly leaving for Home, sang Auld Lang Syne.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, June 27th.

Mr. Henrique Hyndman, who is well known and highly respected both in this Colony and in Hongkong, celebrated his 88th birthday on June 23rd. He is the teacher of English and Commercial subjects at the "Liceu Nacional" and the scholars presented him with a silver inkstand, accompanied with an address, as a memento of the occasion.

A censorship has now been established over all correspondence and telegrams and Colonel Garcia has been appointed President of the Bureau. Codes which may be used include A.B.C. 5th ed.; Scotts, 10th ed.; Liebers; Bentley's (except the supplement with references to mineral oils); Broomhall's (including the special edition with reference to rubber; Atlantic Cotton Code, 4th ed.; and Riverside Code, 5th ed. Plain language telegrams may be written in either Portuguese, French or English.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE G.C.H. NURSING STAFF.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council, to be held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask:—

(1)—How many Sisters are there now on the Nursing Staff at the Government Civil Hospital? What is the number of Sisters on such Staff borne on the Estimates for 1916?

(2)—What steps is the Government taking to remedy the deficiency in numbers in such Staff of Sisters, and when will such steps result in such deficiency being remedied?

The "Orders of the Day" are as follow:—

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of three millions nine hundred and forty-seven thousand and twenty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, to defray the Charges of the year 1915."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of Pharmaceutical Chemists and to the regulation of the sale and use of poisons."

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS HEAVILY ENGAGED.

SITUATION AT VERDUN STATIONARY.

BRITISH HARASSING THE ENEMY.

TURKS' DOWNFALL IN ARABIA.

ACUTE MINISTERIAL CRISIS BREWING.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARASSING THE ENEMY.

GERMAN LINES ENTERED AT NUMEROUS POINTS.

London, June 28th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Last night south-east of the Ypres salient a German attack was repulsed. Our patrols were most active along the whole front, entering the enemy's lines at numerous points and inflicting many casualties. Mine fighting occurred near Loos, in which the Leinsters heavily punished the Germans.

Numerous hostile aircraft were encountered yesterday on the enemy's side of the line. Five of our machines engaged four Fokkers, two of which were brought down. Two others were likewise graced. The British casualties are one machine missing.

ABSOLUTE EXHAUSTION.

REASON OF RECENT ENEMY INACTIVITY.

Paris, June 27th.

A French semi-official announcement explains the German inactivity at Verdun by the absolute exhaustion following the violent efforts on the 21st and the 24th at Fleury, which cost sanguinary German losses, altogether disproportionate to the results. The situation at present is absolutely stationary. The French line is firmly established west of Thiaumont, at which the fate of Verdun will probably be decided, and is well supplied with artillery and machine-guns.

ANOTHER GERMAN OFFENSIVE?

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

The *Telegraph* says that the Germans are most active, transporting large quantities of war material, including heavy artillery, to the Western Front. Infantry have been sent to the north French front and western Belgium.

FRENCH IMPROVE POSITION AT THIAUMONT.

PARIS, June 27th.
4.5 p.m.

To-day's *communiqué* says:—Night operations enabled us to enlarge the ground we gained at Thiaumont. Another keen engagement occurred at Fleury, but the position is unchanged.

Three of our armed aeroplanes fired 65 shells at German vessels on the Belgian coast.

GERMAN ATTACK AT FLEURY REPULSED.

PARIS, June 28th.
12.20 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—There was a moderate bombardment on both banks of the Meuse. The Germans at two o'clock in the afternoon launched an attack on our part of Fleury, which was completely repulsed.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPRICIOUS GREECE.

BACK TO THE ENTENTE FOLD.

ATHENS, June 27th.

Relations with the Entente Powers are rapidly assuming their former friendliness. It is understood that M. Romanos, the Greek Minister at Paris, has been entrusted with the task of establishing a sound understanding.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING IN NORTH AND SOUTH.

HINDENBURG'S ARMY ACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, June 28th.

A *communiqué* says:—There is an artillery duel in the Riga sector and at the Ikakul bridgehead. Enemy attempts at the offensive near Drinsk, north of Lake Svencion, north of Lake Madjioi, and near Slutsk, mostly preceded by artillery bombardments, were all repulsed. The enemy momentarily succeeded in crossing the Shar, in the vicinity of Lipak, but he was hurled back.

The bombardment on the Stokhod and the Middle Styrpa continues. The Russians threw back the enemy over the river Dudovetz, a tributary of the Pruth.

The total captures from the 4th to the 23rd are:—

Officers	4,031
Men	194,041
Guns	219
Machine-guns	644
Mortars	180

A Turkish attempt to cross the Masla Darassi under cover of artillery fire failed. The Turks were driven back in the Mosul district.

Russian aviators had successful encounters at different points, including the Baltic.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIANS ON THEIR RETIREMENT.

AMSTERDAM, June 27th.

An Austrian *communiqué* says:—In order to retain full freedom of action we have shortened our front at some points between the Brenta and the Adige.

ITALIANS REGAIN ANSIERO. ENEMY'S BARBAROUS CONDUCT.

ROME, June 27th.

An Italian *communiqué* says:—Between the Adige and the Brenta our advance continued, despite a concentrated artillery and machine-gun fire and rear-guard actions favoured by the difficulty of the ground.

We occupied Posina and Arsiero. The enemy barbarously burned Arsiero and Asiago and many villages. A hundred dead corpses of Italian soldiers were found in the mire near Magna Bosch.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MECCA MOVEMENT. GAINS SYMPATHY IN IMPORTANT QUARTERS.

CAIRO, June 27th.

News from Syria shows that the Turks are hurrying up reinforcements by the Hedjaz railway. The fight at Medina is likely to be protracted, as the garrison is fairly strong and well-equipped. The Sherif's sons, Faisal and Ali, command the besieging army.

The feeling of the Ulema and students of the Mosque of El Azhar, which is the real barometer of Moslem sentiment, is most sympathetic towards the Mecca movement, while the Syrians and Mesopotamians are wholeheartedly with the Grand Sherif. The general attitude of the educated Egyptians is that of the Egyptian Azharites. Tangier Moors are delighted at the downfall of the Turks in Arabia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

AN IMPORTANT INDICATION.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the House of Lords Lord Cromer emphasised the importance of the rising of the Sherif.

Lord Crewe said that as soon as the Turkish Government came under German control it ceased truly to represent Moslemism. The possibility of a rising was obvious from recent events, and it should not surprise true Moslems. We could not refuse sympathy to those endeavouring to throw off an alien yoke.

Lord Crewe emphasised that it has always been the Government's view that Holy places in Arabia and Mesopotamia must be secured under Moslem control. It seemed likely that the Sherif's revolt would render it far easier to encourage the renewal of pilgrimages.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE. FRENCH LINER'S ESCAPE.

MARSEILLES, June 27th.

The French steamer *Fournel* has been sunk in the Mediterranean.

The French liner *Ville de Madrid*, from Algiers, was for long pursued and shelled by a submarine. She escaped by running at full-speed and adopting a zig-zag course.

The British steamer *Canford Chine* has been sunk. The crew were landed.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PRO-GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, June 28th.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that representations had been made to America regarding pro-German attempts to blow up Allied ships in American ports.

JUDGE HUGHES AND ALIEN INTRIGUES.

NEW YORK, June 27th.

Judge Hughes indicates his views regarding German propagandists in a telegram to the Progressive Committee at Chicago, thanking them for their support, condemning President Wilson's policy and denouncing the use of American soil "as a base for alien intrigues and conspiracies," and for fomenting disorders in the interest of any foreign nation.

THE IRISH PROPOSALS.

ACUTE MINISTERIAL CRISIS BREWING.

LONDON, June 27th.

Lord Cromer, Lord Middleton, and the Marquis of Salisbury attended a Unionist Conference at the Colonial Office, presided over by Mr. Bonar Law, to discuss the Irish proposals. A meeting of the whole of the Unionist Party will be held in regard to the matter on Wednesday.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that an acute Ministerial crisis is brewing in regard to Ireland. Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Robert Cecil may possibly resign.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS.

LONDON, June 28th.

It is announced that the Unionist meeting has been postponed till next week owing to the desire of the Government further to consider the Irish proposals.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George received a deputation of Unionists from the south and south-west of Ireland who are opposing the scheme.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Irish situation is most gloomy. It is noteworthy that Mr. Walter Long was not present in his usual place on the Treasury Bench yesterday, and that he was also absent from the Cabinet. Lord Curzon, who has been hitherto firm, may possibly resign.

The debate on the Finance Bill was suddenly brought to a standstill by the death of Mr. McKenna and the Hon. E. B. Montagu to attend the Cabinet.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD SELBORNE'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the House of Lords Lord Selborne said the reason for his resignation was because he considered it unsafe to make the Home Rule Act, even with qualifications, operative in war time.

THE CASEMENT CASE.

LONDON, June 27th.

No fresh evidence was called in the trial of Sir Roger Casement and the Crown case was concluded. The hearing was adjourned.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S NEW TASK.

LONDON, June 27th.

It is reported that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will be the first Royal representative in self-governing Ireland.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, June 27th.

It is officially announced that His Grace the Duke of Devonshire will succeed H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada.

INCOME-TAX CONCESSION.

EXEMPTION OF RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

LONDON, June 27th.

The House of Commons has adopted an amendment to the Finance Bill providing that British residents in India and China, and elsewhere abroad, who are dominantly domiciled in Britain, shall not pay income-tax on Government securities.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF WAR.

SPECIAL SERVICES RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, June 28th.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have recommended that special services be held on the 4th August, when there should be the greatest possible suspension of business.

THE PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 28th.

The Government has agreed to all the resolutions passed at the Economic Conference. The question of another Conference is being considered for more extensive measures.

SCARCITY OF TONNAGE.

AUSTRALIA BUYS STEAMERS.

LONDON, June 27th.

In view of the difficulties of shipping Australia's record harvest Mr. Hughes has bought 15 4,000-ton cargo steamers at a cost of £130,000 each. They will be run by the Commonwealth and will be known as the Commonwealth Government Line, to be managed in London.

THE MESOPOTAMIA SCANDAL.

LONDON, June 27th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain deprecated the assertion that Surgeon-General Babbie was responsible for the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia.

He also stated that Sir M. Sykes was acting under the orders of the Raj.

DUTCH LANDWEHR GRANTED FURLOUGH.

THE HAGUE, June 27th.

It is announced that a short furlough will be granted the 1913 Landwehr Class from the 7th July.

AMERICA AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.

General Carranza has indirectly suggested mediation to the United States.

A WARNING TO SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.

The Naval Department has warned ships to beware of light-houses in Mexico waters, some of which have been extinguished, while the lights of others have been altered in order to hamper American Naval operations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINESE NAVY'S THREAT. CONVENTION OF PARLIAMENT DEMANDED.

SHANGHAI, June 27th.

Admiral Li Ting Hsin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy, telegraphed the President demanding the Convention of Parliament, which Yuan Shih Kai dissolved, and the formation of a new Cabinet, otherwise the Navy would declare its independence.

Admiral Li Ting Hsin has had a European education, and has a high reputation. He commands four cruisers and four training-ships. There are 18 other vessels and gunboats elsewhere, the attitude of which is unknown.

Admiral Li Ting Hsin defended Kiangnan Arsenal at Yuan Shih Kai's most skillfully during the rebellion in 1913.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

NO PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, June 27th.

The Chicago Convention decided not to nominate a Progressive candidate in connection with the Presidential election.

THE SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

LONDON, June 27th.

Sir Ernest Shackleton states that he has reached within 20 miles of Elephant Island, but the ice has prevented further progress. He hopes that the party ashore has been able to supplement their rations with penguins and will ultimately be rescued.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

According to the provisions of the new Military Service Act, all Britishers, usually resident in Great Britain, but now abroad, are expected to return and report for conscription.

So far as we know, however, the Act is somewhat vague on this point and apparently it is left to a man's conscience to decide for himself whether to go home or fulfil the objects of his visit abroad.

We know of a man at present in Calcutta whose case could have several constructions placed on it. In ordinary years he is about four months of the twelve in England; the other eight are spent where his profession calls him. At present he has been away from England about nine months and as he sailed in August of last year thinks he should return because it is stipulated that men who left in that month and after are expected to do so. On the other hand he claims he is not usually resident in Great Britain. He has no house there and no responsibilities, living at hotels as when in India or elsewhere. Further he has contracts which should keep him in India and Australia for another eighteen months. This appears to be a case for patriotism only. On the face of it he is no more honourably obliged to return than are Britishers working in India who spend two or three months in England every year. Both cases are probably very large numbers of Britishers now engaged abroad but recently in England who are wondering just how they stand. Perhaps it might be as well if the Home Government or the local Governments issued an authoritative pronouncement on the subject. Some men may be rendering themselves liable to unpleasant penalties without knowing it.

Touching on Sir E. Grey's declaration that Germany could have avoided war if she accepted the British proposal for conference, the Chancellor said:—

"How could Germany accept a proposal in view of the extensive mobilization measures of Russia? If after the negotiations of from two to three weeks while Russia continued massing troops on our frontier, the conference failed, would Great Britain then have preserved us from a Russian invasion and supported us with her Army and Fleet? Sir E. Grey himself recognized in July, 1914, that my counter-proposal for a direct discussion between Vienna and Petrograd was more likely to be successful. This discussion was proceeding well when Russia by a sudden mobilization of the entire army rendered war inevitable. According to the report of the Belgian Minister in Petrograd, the Russian party got the upper hand when it could reckon on British support. On August 3rd, 1914, Sir E. Grey said that Great Britain would hardly suffer more if she participated in the war than if she abstained, and referred to the great and vital interests of Great Britain in regard to Belgium. Great Britain began the war not for Belgium's sake, but for her own."

The Chancellor went on to say that Mr. Asquith had declared that Great Britain and France had been obliged to join in the war so that Germany should win no predominant position, and added "comment." It is the same of militarism to participate in a war against another country to prevent it from becoming strong."

THE WORD PEACE A SACRILEGE.

M. BRIAND'S WORDS TO RUSSIAN VISITORS.

The Russian Parliamentarians were received at the Elysée last month by President Poincaré, who, after welcoming them to France, referred to the influence for peace exercised by the Franco-Russian alliance during the Tangier and Agadir incidents and in the two long phases of the Balkan wars.

But the Central Empires (he added) were secretly pursuing the realization of their bellicose designs. In 1913 Austria vainly tried to associate Italy in an attack against Serbia, in 1914 she found in the Serajevo crime a new occasion to seek not only to humiliate but to crush her neighbour, and at the moment when all the great international questions seemed to be settled, involving no public responsibility, let loose against one another, despite the majority of the European Powers. What calculations, gentlemen, what intrigues in the preparation for this aggression!

At a reception at the Palais Bourbon M. Briand, the Premier, addressing the visitors, said:—A nation that loses a war to obtain the domination of the world at the moment when we were seeking a friendly settlement. Now we are fighting we wish to win, and we shall win. Germany, by circulating illusive words of peace, counts upon disorienting the Allied nations. To-day the word peace is a sacrilege; if it means that the aggressor will not be punished it would be a dishonour to the Allies. What will the generations to come say, if we let escape the occasion to establish firmly a durable peace? Peace must be based on international right. It is on account of this ideal that mourning women keep back their tears, it is for this peace that our countries will grow in nobility. To-day, in spite of pretended successes, Germany is not triumphing. It is the power of the ideal which is acting, and it is the belief in the end of the war that is the basis of victory will soon strike for us."

"Land and sea-power are not disconnected means of defence, they should collaborate."

"British Naval officers have found their deaths on land. Kitchener lost his life on board a British man-of-war."

However, he did not fall at the head of the British armies, he nevertheless died as a soldier on a battlefield that England has ruled over for ages. The war, which has expired still awaits now what he is finding place of a truly great man."

"Fate has allotted him the most beautiful grave for which a British man wish."

GERMAN REPLY TO SIR E. GREY.

AN INGENIOUS DISTORTION OF FACTS.

The reply of the German Imperial Chancellor to the statement recently made by Sir E. Grey to Mr. Edward Price Bell, of the *Chicago Daily News*, regarding the aims of the Allies, has been issued in the form of an interview with the American journalist Mr. Karl von Wiegand, who has telegraphed the following account to the *New York World*:—

The Imperial Chancellor observed that Great Britain was beginning to perceive that the German people could not be smashed or destroyed. Sir E. Grey declared that British statesmen never desired to smash and destroy Germany. He was surprised that Sir E. Grey still continued to distinguish between Prussia and the rest of Germany, and he thought that the marvellous heroic unity of the entire German people in defence of their homes should have opened the eyes of this gentleman.

As regards militarism, it is not Germany, he said, but Great Britain who for 20 years has prosecuted a policy of militarism, in Egypt, at Fashoda, in the Boer War, and at Algiers. In the Bosnian crisis Germany averted war. Great Britain showed displeasure at this in Petrograd. Sir E. Grey declared the belief that British public opinion would have approved war by Great Britain on Russia's side. In the Agadir case Germany was on the point of settling differences with France by negotiation when Great Britain, with Mr. Lloyd George's speeches, caused the danger of war.

To Sir E. Grey's statement that the Chancellor knew that Great Britain never nourished evil intentions against Germany, he replied with the word "Einkreisungspolitik" (policy of envelopment).

The Imperial Chancellor proceeded:—The neutrality agreement which I offered to Lord Haldane would have secured the peace of Europe, and the entire world, but Great Britain declined. I stated on August 19th, 1915, that the final wording of his proposal in the Reichstag report ran:—Great Britain will preserve this benevolent neutrality should war be forced on Germany. I beg you to note the word forced. Sir E. Grey's observation on this point is contrary to facts.

Touching on Sir E. Grey's declaration that Germany could have avoided war if she accepted the British proposal for conference, the Chancellor said:—

"How could Germany accept a proposal in view of the extensive mobilization measures of Russia? If after the negotiations of from two to three weeks while Russia continued massing troops on our frontier, the conference failed, would Great Britain then have preserved us from a Russian invasion and supported us with her Army and Fleet? Sir E. Grey himself recognized in July, 1914, that my counter-proposal for a direct discussion between Vienna and Petrograd was more likely to be successful. This discussion was proceeding well when Russia by a sudden mobilization of the entire army rendered war inevitable. According to the report of the Belgian Minister in Petrograd, the Russian party got the upper hand when it could reckon on British support. On August 3rd, 1914, Sir E. Grey said that Great Britain would hardly suffer more if she participated in the war than if she abstained, and referred to the great and vital interests of Great Britain in regard to Belgium. Great Britain began the war not for Belgium's sake, but for her own."

The Chancellor went on to say that Mr. Asquith had declared that Great Britain and France had been obliged to join in the war so that Germany should win no predominant position, and added "comment." It is the same of militarism to participate in a war against another country to prevent it from becoming strong."

About the future the Chancellor remarked that he also wished for a lasting peace. He continued:—Twice publicly I stated openly that Germany was ready to negotiate on a basis which would protect her against future attacks by a coalition to secure the peace of Europe. You know President Poincaré's reply. Only when statesmen take the war situation as every war man shows it, and when they honourably desire to discuss peace proposals in a practical way shall we approach peace. Who is not prepared for it may bear the guilt. If Europe continues to bleed I absolutely repudiate any responsibility. —*Egmont*.

GRACEFUL DUTCH APPRECIATION OF LORD KITCHENER.

The following translation is from the *Hollandstad*, Sourabaya:

"We have never disguised the fact that the Sourabaya *Hollandstad* is not neutral but strongly 'Pro-Ally' simply because we greatly fear for our nation should Germany prove victorious. We have always said that England is our Natural Friend and we regard Kitchener's loss as a real loss to Holland."

"The mourning band surrounding this heroic testifies to this."

Lord Kitchener died on a battlefield that was not his—the sea—let England regard this as an omen from a higher Power that nowadays the island Kingdom cannot be assured of her place in the world by reason of her fleet alone but that she requires in support of that fleet an army ready at any moment to take up arms."

"Land and sea-power are not disconnected means of defence, they should collaborate."

"British Naval officers have found their deaths on land. Kitchener lost his life on board a British man-of-war."

However, he did not fall at the head of the British armies, he nevertheless died as a soldier on a battlefield that England has ruled over for ages. The war, which has expired still awaits now what he is finding place of a truly great man."

"Fate has allotted him the most beautiful grave for which a British man wish."

"Land and sea-power are not disconnected means of defence, they should collaborate."

"British Naval officers have found their deaths on land. Kitchener lost his life on board a British man-of-war."

However, he did not fall at the head of the British armies, he nevertheless died as a soldier on a battlefield that England has ruled over for ages. The war, which has expired still awaits now what he is finding place of a truly great man."

"Fate has allotted him the most beautiful

ILL-FED PRISONERS.

GERMAN CRUELTY TO BRITISH CAPTIVES.

REPRISALS PROPOSED.

In the House of Commons on May 24th, Colonel Burn asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether, owing to the reported scarcity of meat and other articles of food in Germany, he could make any further statement as to the amounts of the rations supplied daily to the British prisoners of war by the German Government.

Mr. Tennant—I stated on May 3rd, in reply to a supplementary question, that the authorized scale of rations for British prisoners in Germany was carried out very generously. Since then I have had further information, derived from returned prisoners. These do not, I find, confirm the statement made, but, on the contrary, show that the German scale is, in practice, disregarded with serious consequences to the prisoners. I should therefore like to take this opportunity of directing my previous answer and of stating that I am advised that, if it had not been for the parcels of food sent to the men from this country, they would in very many instances have starved. I do not, therefore, think that there should be any relaxation of the efforts which have been made, and are being made, to help to relieve the prisoners. I am obliged to the gentleman for giving me this opportunity of correcting an error which I made, and from which I feel a keen sense of responsibility. I sincerely hope that this correction will receive the publicity it demands, and that it may be in time to avert those evil effects which I can assure the House, have caused me not a little anxiety.

Colonel Burn asked if the right hon. gentleman did not think the time had arrived for something to be done to the German prisoners in this country (Cries of "No, no"), when evidence was given by independent people as to the cruel and brutal way in which our prisoners were being treated in Germany. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tennant—I have answered this question many times and I would appeal to the House to give very grave consideration to the effect which might be produced by any such course as that he describes. If the Germans choose to treat our prisoners in the way described, can it be argued that we should do as they do? (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir H. Meux—Has any endeavour been made through the American Ambassador in Berlin to bring these disgraceful facts to the personal knowledge of the Kaiser, who, with one word, could stop the whole thing if he chose?

Mr. Tennant—I think that that question, if answered, should be answered by the Foreign Office after due notice.

Mr. R. McNeill asked if they could rely on the parcels sent to prisoners ever reaching them and on their not being taken by the Germans. (Hear, hear.)

Lord R. Cecil—As far as we know, almost all. I do not say all parcels that have been sent have reached the prisoners. The matter is one which, I think, ought to be regarded with grave anxiety as to what may happen in the future. It is one of the aspects of the question which ought to be very carefully considered by all Departments of the Government.

(Our cable columns yesterday showed that the Government are now disposed, in certain eventualities, to reconsider the treatment of German civilian prisoners.—Ed.)

HORSE RACING IN WAR TIME.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons last month, Lord C. Hamilton asked whether the Government, having regard to the feeling throughout the country against the continuance of horse racing during the war, coupled with the necessity for restricting the consumption of petrol and minimizing the repairs to motor-cars used for purposes of transport, would take steps to prohibit such racing until after the conclusion of the war.

The Prime Minister replied—I must refer to the noble lord to the answers given by the member for North Devon by the President of the Board of Trade on the 9th and 11th inst., which embody the conclusion of the Government on this matter.

Lord C. Hamilton—Do not the Government see the incompatibility of preaching public economy, urging munition workers to do their utmost in the interests of the State, and sanctioning processions, and in some cases fights, for wilful disregard of advice as to working, and at the same time giving public sanction to the most extravagant, alluring, and expensive form of public amusement? (Cheers.)

Mr. Hodge—Running their own horses.

Mr. Asquith—The answers of May 9th and 11th went into all those questions.

Sir C. Henry—Can my right hon. friend state why there should be an increase in the number of race meetings this year compared with last year?

Mr. Hodge—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that since May, when the Cabinet discussed this matter, the Cabinet have bought racehorses which they are now training?

Sir S. Collins—Is it possible to train horses for military and national use otherwise than by the racecourse?

Sir A. Markham—Will the Prime Minister take the sense of the House on this question? (Cheers.) Has he any doubt that a large majority of the House is in favour of the proposal contained in the question?

Mr. Asquith made a remark which was not heard in the Press Gallery.

Mr. MacCallum Scott—Is horse racing an amusement in which large amounts of capital are wasted?

No reply was given.

VERDUN STILL.

THE PRICE OF GERMAN OBSTINACY.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

People wonder what is really happening at Verdun, and lose themselves in conjectures why the German Command persists in butting its head against a stone wall.

We are not by any means alone in wondering for the Austrians have told their Allies that they wonder too, while any visitor to Verdun will be asked what on earth the Germans are about, and what the enemy proposes to do. We must wait until another Verdun de Vernois writes a second edition of "Im Grossen Hauptquartier" before we can learn what has passed at Falkenberg's headquarters during the past three months, but we can be sure that the hair has flown on many occasions, and that there have been many bitter recriminations. Hindenburg is said to have observed that the military situation of Germany is brilliant but without prospect. It is close enough approximation to the truth, and it is a real trouble at Main Headquarters must be to find a way out of the impasse into which the decision to attack at Verdun has led the German Armies.

We regard the German persistence in error as sheer obstinacy, which is a spiritual variety of force of character. Since some Brandenburgers got into Douaumont Fort during the last week in February, and since the French abandoned their more advanced positions on the left bank early in March, there has been scarcely any change in the situation, and none, certainly, to justify the immense sacrifice of German life which has marked this most tragic episode of the war. The Germans continue to exhaust their Army before Verdun to the point of extermination. They bring up divisions in reserve from every quarter where one is to be found, and each fresh contribution means a fresh assault and a repulse. All the Verdun position is now honeycombed with trenches in every direction. There are ample French guns, which cease fire neither by night nor by day, and there are still French troops in reserve in plenty for any purpose which may enter General Joffre's mind.

THE FRENCH AT VERDUN.

When the writer visited Verdun he found the whole countryside outside the zone crammed with French reserves, and although the battle was raging with all the fury which has been its distinguishing characteristic, the French *persécution* were going off to their homes on furlough as though nothing was happening. There was equal confidence on the battlefield itself, and this confidence has been fully justified by the cool manner in which our glorious Allies have held the enemy at arm's length for the last two months, have punished him severely, and have prevented him from scoring a single point.

The Germans have achieved the impossible by gaining ground every day in their bulletins while in fact, remaining pretty much where they were about March 18th. They cheer up their country by declaring that they are exhausting the French reserves, and there is no wonder that they should try to do so, for opinion in Germany is becoming enervated and depressed. The French practice has been to give divisions a rest after serious fighting, in order to prevent their quality from deteriorating, and they can afford to do so because they have ample reserves. The Germans are not in this fortunate position, and so they have to draw their men up from the field depots as best they may, and hurry them back again into the fight. It is against human nature that troops so misused should retain their dash, and it is certainly the case that none of these recruited divisions has achieved anything. Even when fresh divisions are brought up, they are too few to accomplish much. It is possible that the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, recently withdrawn from our front, where it was replaced by the 4th Guards Division on the left bank of the Meuse. They did well and were sturdy fighters, but though there were five or six divisions in all engaged, the gains were incommensurate with the losses, and meanwhile, at other points, the French continue to gain ground.

It must be understood that the Mort Homme, Hill 304, and Avoisier Wood are the key positions, and that the main French line on the left bank of the Meuse is much further south. The Germans thought that they could take Mort Homme and Hill 304 easily enough, but these posts have resisted for two months, and it has only been when trenches have been levelled with the ground that the French have abandoned them. It has been the German guns, and not the German infantry, which have occasionally scored.

The French Higher Command has conducted this great fight with rare coolness and patience. General Pétain has held his ground by inch, and every inch at the price of German lives. He has never been unreasonable, and when the Germans have been willing to pay the exorbitant price, which he asks for ground they have been allowed to have it. But they have not been told that when they were installed they would be promptly blotted out by General Pétain's favourite prescription, the *tir d'ensemble*, that is to say, the concentric fire of all the French batteries within reach. Time after time the German assaults have been smashed at the price of the *tir d'ensemble*, while the survivors have had to face the rifles and machine-guns, not to speak of the bayonets, which are sharper than ever. The Germans before Verdun have had an uncommonly bad time.

PORTUGAL AND THE WAR.

In the House of Commons last month, Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. King, said: "It would not be in the public interest to specify the precise part to be played by Portugal in defeating the common enemy, but the hon. member may rest assured that the Portuguese Government are acting in the closest co-operation with His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Asquith made a remark which was not heard in the Press Gallery.

Mr. MacCallum Scott—Is horse racing an amusement in which large amounts of capital are wasted?

No reply was given.

BATESON'S RISE.

[BY W. WEST RIDGE.]

July, 1914.

Bateson, it is reported to me by one of the senior clerks that on no less than two occasions this month you have arrived at office ten minutes late.

"The trains, sir."

"I want no excuses, no beating about the bush, no shifty apologies. You are as well aware as I am that nine o'clock is the hour for signing on. But perhaps (sarcasm) I am crediting you with too much intelligence. Possibly you have never learnt to tell the time. Bateson, I strongly recommend you to acquire, with all convenient speed, that most useful accomplishment. Not really difficult, you know. When the long hand points to X double I and the short hand points to IX, that means it is nine o'clock. Try to carry the simple fact in your head, Bateson. You possess a head. I believe it."

"A reassuring admission on your part. It nature had but given you a brain as well, how much your equipment for City life would have been increased, leaving your affection for games unimpaired. You lack an interest in cricket, no doubt."

"To some extent, sir."

"Quite so, quite so. And no doubt if I asked you how many times Suffolk, for instance, has won the championship during the last ten years your reply would be given. You are smiling, Bateson. You are under the impression that this discussion of ours is an amusing incident. I congratulate you, Bateson, on possessing a sense of humour. But (truce) I warn you that this is of very little use in Gracechurch-street. Unless you decide, young man, to take life a trifle more seriously, I shall have no hesitation in asking you to transfer your help to a quarter where it will be better appreciated. This is the first and last warning I give you."

"I am sorry, sir."

"The door is where it was when you entered the room. Close it quietly as you go out."

August, 1914.

"Well, Bateson, then I take it you are determined to go, and I suppose nothing I can say will knock any sense into you. But let me tell you this (warning forefinger). You are doing a very bad and reckless thing in deciding to join the Army without first obtaining my permission."

"My folk at home, sir, were quite willing to—"

"I've nothing to do with your folk at home. I have to think of the office and what will happen here if many more follow your example. Commerce is the backbone of the British Empire, but that, of course, is nothing to you. Everything depends on the business of the nation being carried on as usual. But you, as I can see, snap your fingers at that. I tell you what it is, Bateson, you are acting from motives of pure and undiluted selfishness. All you consider is yourself. You fancy it will impress everybody when you strut about in uniform. You are under the delusion that the Germans can't be beaten without your help. Do you know what I call it, Bateson? Colossal conceit. That's the phrase for it, colossal conceit. And mark this. If you persist in carrying out your wild intentions don't you imagine that you can come back just when you please to your comfortable quarters here in Gracechurch-street. When you go you go, and you don't return. We shall put your hands on the end of the year, and you may come up the staircase on your hands and knees, but you'll find nothing for you here."

"I should like to say—"

"Can't listen to you, Bateson. You've exhausted my large supply of patience. Get out of it as sharp as you like."

January, 1915.

Bateson to me? Better show him in, perhaps. One must be amiable to these Army men. Tell the other people to wait for a moment. (A *gentlemanly* to me—arrival of uniform) how ever, how are you, how are we? By Jove! we look a different man altogether. Sit down and make yourself at home. No, no, don't take that chair—take mine. It's more comfortable."

"As I am going out next week, sir, I ventured to see you. It is young men like yourself who make one hope—although the outlook is not at present very bright—that everything is bound to come well at the end. I am ready to do battle for the old country and prepared to sacrifice your lives if necessary in order that Gracechurch-street, where you have spent so many happy and never-to-be-forgotten hours—Please smoke. Try one of my cigars; the left-hand side of the case, please; the others I keep for myself. Now tell me all about everything. I was a trifle wrong, apparently, in guessing that December would see the finish of it. You are not sparing yourself, I hope. Working hard and all that sort of thing, eh?"

"The drill down at Caterham."

"I know (sympathetically). I put in a whole lot of hours as special constable myself, but I had to give it up. Got on my nerves; the constant expectation of something happening and nothing happening. I should have been a mental and physical wreck if I had gone on with it. And that is where I am an older man than you—I should wish to give a word of advice that I have offered to the others who have left us. Keep a brave, stout heart. Remember those of us like myself who are looking on and hoping that after you'll come back safe and sound to Gracechurch-street. My lad (offering both hands and speaking with emotion), good luck to you, and may Providence watch over you wherever you go, and apart from that, take care of yourself. When you see a bullet coming, dodge. Another cigar? No? Well, I suppose I ought not to detain you. Must you be off? Then I'll see you to the lift."

"You needn't trouble to—"

"Trouble? (with a gesture) My dear sir, we mustn't consider anything a trouble."

(Continued on next column.)

"STRAIGHTENING OUT."

THE FAMILIAR COMMUNIQUE LINE.

The following description of a recent French *coup de main* in the Argonne is contained in a despatch from Mr. H. Warner Allen, representative of the British Press with the French Army.

It was one of those little operations which have been daily taking place for the last 20 months all along the French front. It was a question of straightening out the line, of driving out the Germans from a point of vantage which was annoying the front trenches, and the affair took place in ground which had been torn to pieces not only by shells, but also by mine explosions. The official *communiqué* gave the whole affair just one line.

As a preliminary to the operation the men had been withdrawn from the advanced trenches at the point where the assault was to be made, for the opposing lines were only 10 or 15 yards apart. The evacuation accomplished, 250 6in. shells were nearly thrown on to the covered point of the German lines. Meantime the "75's" opened a *feu de barrage* to left and right of the doomed position, so that no help could come from either side and the enemy might be discouraged from an attack on the evacuated trenches.

BEAUTIFUL WORK BY THE GUNS.

The guns did their work beautifully, and when the storm of 6in. shells had finished the storming party dashed out with bayonets and grenades. There was scarcely any resistance. The grenade or bayonet accounted for every German left alive, and in a few minutes the French had thrown aside their weapons of offence and were working, as only men who know that their lives depend on their industry can work to strengthen their position. In the telling the *coup de main* sounds delightfully easy, but in the doing it was a hard and perilous attempt. Even after one has heard the rain of big shells bursting on the enemy's line almost without mercy it is no joke to scramble along the edge of a deep mine crater, to jump over the remnants of the barbed wire, and hurl oneself into the enemy's trench without knowing whether and when, without warning, one is not going to be hit by the deadly fire of a concealed machine gun. However, it is a job to which the men in the trenches from the North Sea to Switzerland have grown accustomed.

Up in the observation post we watched the Frenchmen working feverishly at their sandbags. Each moment the bank of sandbags grew higher, and we knew that as the bank rose the trench behind was deepening. At last it became clear that for the moment, at any rate, the enemy had decided to sit down under his defeat and was in no mood to sting back. A wounded man came back along the communication trench from the mine crater that had just been captured. "How are things going on up there?" we asked him, and he splendidly replied: "Not a single man killed or wounded!"

LA BLESSURE FILOM.

"But you," we asked, "aren't you wounded?" "No," he replied, "*C'est la blessure filon*, which means I shall have a week's rest. It's not a real wound, but only a beam of wood we were putting into position behind the sandbags fell on my shoulder and has bruised it badly." We left the little man to go smiling on towards the rear, and an officer explained to me the meaning of the mysterious phrase *une blessure filon*. "Filon" is a vein of gold, and to a workman a slight wound often seems as precious as a gold mine.

The colonel was naturally jubilant. Only one man had been actually wounded in the whole affair, and he was not engaged in the attack, but was standing by a machine-gun that was not in action when a stray bullet found him. Around the colonel's hospitable table we drank tea and ate *petits fours* made that very morning only a few hundred yards from the Boches by a *patissier*, a master in his art, whose fate had called to fight for his country in the Argonne.

trouble at times like this. What do the two stripes on your sleeve mean?"

May, 1915.

Where's the head waiter? Tell the head waiter I want him at once. Go and find him and tell him, from me, that unless he gets here in half an hour, I shall be angry. Now, let us understand the procedure of the evening. I give the health of the King, and you must have someone at the piano to start the National Anthem, and then I shall offer the toast of our friend here on my right. And then he'll reply. Have you got that? Very well, then (turns deferentially to guest of the evening). I've arranged it all, sir.

"Good of you to take—"

"Not in the least. A pleasure, and a very great honour, believe me. I shall speak briefly in proposing your health; thirty-five minutes, perhaps less. Depends how they take it. And then you rise and say a couple of words. Just one sentence will be ample. Now, if you don't mind, sir, let's make a start! (Gives the loyal toast and joins an *active* low in the *staying*). Gentlemen! (Cheers). We are here to-night to do honour to our dear and valued—er—ehum (applause)—home on leave from the *front*. During all the years of my acquaintance with him, from the day he was a mere lad, I have found the firm with which we are all associated, there has never been, I can honestly declare, so much as a mis-word, never the sign or shadow of a cloud. Indeed, our relations at Gracechurch-street—mind you, it is thanks to him and to those like him that Gracechurch-street continues to exist—(Hear, hear)—were scarcely as the head of a firm towards a son, but rather as a parent towards a son. I look upon Lieutenant Bateson as not only as credit to myself—(Left speaking).—Daily Mail.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

A DRESS REHEARSAL.

[BY TWELVE BEEK.]

My friend Bradshaw wrote the other day, "What about a war economy lapse and a lunch with me to-morrow at the at 1.30?"

Bradshaw has ever been the most cheery and tonic of friends; his taste in menus is almost as good as a munitioneer's. I wired acceptance.

But I found my host in a surly mood. He was striding about the lounge, with corrugated brows and a scowling face. Although I was punctual to the minute he hustled me to our table, as if like a man who has long over-passed his usual meal hour, and talked only in monosyllables until we had finished lunch. He brightened up when the coffee and cigars came. "I'm afraid I'm a dull dog to-day," then said Bradshaw.

"You are," I answered candidly. "That dyspepsia of mine always gives me a 677," if I'm not punctual with meals," he said apologetically, "and I waited for you an hour."

"An hour!" I cried indignantly. "I was punctual to the second."

"I know you were. It wasn't your fault. It's that beastly Daylight Saving Act."

"What on earth are you taking about? It isn't in operation yet."

"I know that," said Bradshaw sadly, "but you know what a fearful fellow I am at getting up in the mornings. So we had a dress rehearsal at home this morning. Oh, you wouldn't believe that so many annoyances could have happened. I have known Bradshaw for so many years that I know all his eccentricities. He is a worshipping of detail and schedule. Above all, he loves finding something mechanical to do. His ideal summer holiday would be three weeks on his back in a garage inspection chamber. He is the sort of householder who prays for burst pipes and over-feeds the dog for the pleasure of doctoring it. He is the sort of man who can replace washers on taps without flooding the house. He knows what to do when all the electric lights blaze up like forked lightning, and then expire. Ah, a short circuit, he says, in a voice that most men would only use if they found a Treasury note on the pavement."

I can imagine the ecstasy with which Bradshaw would go found his house, Greenwich certified chronometer in his hand, on a daylight saving orgy of clock tampering."

The dress rehearsal was Barbara's idea," continued Bradshaw. "We'll rehearse that daylight saving dodge to-morrow, daddy," he ordered. "You've got to be broken in."

"So we rang for the housekeeper and told her that she must put her alarm clock on an hour. The housekeeper sniffed and said that she hadn't been engaged to get up in the middle of the night. Barbara pointed out firmly that she would have to do it in a week or two, because it would then be the law of the land, and everybody would be doing it. The housekeeper said that she didn't care about the law of the land; she had taken service in a Christian household; she would be no party to breaking the sacred laws of creation; rather than be party to such heathenish blasphemy she would give notice and take service elsewhere where people left the time alone."

"Barbara pointed out that she would in that case have the difficulty of finding a situation with people who only kept a sundial. The housekeeper sniffed again and said that she had kept her temper and also expected other people to keep theirs. She eventually undertook to call at six o'clock earlier on the morning, with the proviso that she served judgment as to whether she could do so on subsequent occasions. She refused superciliously to alter the time of the alarm clock, and she brought it up to me to reset. I believe," said Bradshaw reflectively, "that, by the strange association of thought which seems peculiar to housekeepers, she somehow concluded that we are pro-Germans, and that the whole proceedings were not unconnected with espionage."

"As you know, I am a pretty good hand at mechanical things, but Edison would want to touch wood before he interfered with an alarm clock. Directly I tried to move on the hands of the alarm clock it became so alarmed that it went off and shrieked the place down for twelve minutes. For fear of the special constabulary rushing in, we had to wrap it in the tablecloth and cover it with ottoman cushions until it sobbed itself into silence. Every time I touched the thing it started to scream again."

"Then Barbara and I went round the house altering the other clocks. For sheer cast-iron pig-headedness commend me to clocks. When I tried to alter the big grandfather clock in the hall it resisted so much that it struck 10 straight off, and 44 a few minutes later. The dining-room clock stopped dead and hasn't moved since. The drawing-room clock, which has always been our model time-keeper, entered into the project so heartily that this morning we found it three hours fast. Barbara tried to put it back to daylight saving time, and the big hand broke off. You see that brute," said Bradshaw, indicating a nasty abrasion on his forehead. "I had forgotten, or didn't know, that the little clock on the bracket in Barbara's bedroom is a cuckoo clock. I was getting tired and nervous—it was then one in the morning—and just as I began to alter the hands of a cuckoo clock I slipped and startled me so that I fell on the chair."

"Well, the housekeeper got muddled, or spiteful, and called me at six o'clock. I believe (said Bradshaw bitterly) that some zealous idiots wanted the new Act to compel us all to get up not one hour, but two hours earlier. They ought to be killed by the mob and despatched to the last destination of that criminal who first poisoned people's minds by writing those verses about 'early to bed and early to rise.' Ours being only our own dress rehearsal, it made things worse. We had to wait for the paper boy and the milk man, and I quite a delusion that all milk

(Continued on next column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 28th at 11.33.—The Japanese depression has filled up. The Chinese depression is now central over the Gulf of Pechili.

Pressure has increased slightly over Japan and moderately along the east coast of China. It is nearly static in southern districts. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since 1st January, 55.16 inches, against an average of 37.95 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at Noon to-day is as follows:

District	Forecast
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	(S.W.) wind, fresh, to moderate, but equally fair & showery.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1)
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29th June, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Manchuria	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Yokohama	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Kobe	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Osaka	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Naha	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Batavia	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Sourabaya	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Madras	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Bombay	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Calcutta	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Rangoon	6 a.	29.85	—	—	SSW	2	—
Colombo	6 a.	29.85	—	—			

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

AMAKUSA MARU, Japanese str., 2,399, T. Konishi, 28th June—Keelung 24th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ATREUS, British str., 4,290, J. N. Williams, 28th June—Glasgow 23rd May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BREISANT, British str., 716, E. E. MacLellan, 27th June—Bangkok 19th June, Rice and General—Order.

HAICHING, British str., 1,429, W. C. Passmore, 28th June—Swatow 27th June, General—Douglas LaPrak & Co.

YATSHING, British str., 1,244, R. Y. Anderson, 27th June—Calcutta 11th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES

June 28th.

KIRIN MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

MORESBY, British str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS

For Amakusa Maru, from Keelung, for Hongkong, Mr. James Scott.

For Atreus, from Glasgow, etc., for Hongkong, Captain Trowbridge, Dr. Hassard, Mr. Haley, and Mr. Campbell.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. str. Nyansa left Shanghai for this port on the 26th inst., at 11.15 a.m., with the homeward English mails, and is due here to-day, at about 8 a.m.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. Montague arrived at Shanghai on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 5.30 a.m., and is due here to-day, at daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Fioha is due to arrive here from Singapore to-day, and will most probably leave to-morrow.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. Nankin left Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., at a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 3rd July, at about 8 a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

“NYANZA”

Captain J. G. Grant, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The str. “NYANZA” will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Silk and Valuables for Bombay (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a S. S. of the I. S. N. Co.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 18th June, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

LIMITED (PACIFIC SERVICE).

THE Steamship

“MONTEAGLE”

will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on SATURDAY, 1ST JULY.

for VANCOUVER Via Usual Ports of Call. Passengers and Baggage must be on Board not later than 10 o'clock Morning of Sailing.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong, 20th June, 1916. [214]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For NEW YORK.

S.S. “SAINT LEDE” On or about 3rd July.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. “MUNCASTER CASTLE” On or about 15th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 8th June, 1916.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

“KATHLEEN”

will be despatched on or about the 4th July taking cargo for SINGAPORE.

For Freight and other information apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1916. [232]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked “K,” nearest Hongkong “H,” midway between Hongkong and Kowloon “M,” and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf “L.W.” together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NYANZA	Brit. str.	—	J. Grant	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Tabara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NEILORE	Brit. str.	—	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th July, at Noon.
LONDON & SWANSEA	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 22nd July.
MARSHALLS VIA PORTS	ANDER LEBON	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th July.
MARSHALLS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA & Cebu	HAWAII MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 10th July, at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KIELING, &c.	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at Noon.
NEW YORK	SAINT-BENO	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 3rd July.
NEW YORK VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	TOYOKU MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	OSIMA	Jap. str.	—	T. H. Robson	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 12th July, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	KASHIMORI	Jap. str.	—	E. Hunt	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th July, at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	TUNTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Halliday	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 1st July.
VANCOUVER VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 12th July.
VANCOUVER VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 23rd July.
VANCOUVER VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	EMPEROR OF AMERICA	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	On 9th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA M. NILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Carter	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 27th July, at 11 A.M.
JAPAN	TITIKAP	Jap. str.	—	K. Yoshikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 10 A.M.
KOBE & MOJI	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 1st July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YINGHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd July, at D'light.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JINKEI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takahashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd July.
SHANGHAI	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th July.
SHANGHAI	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	—	W. Hickard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th July, at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	E. Tozinger	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 11th July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	L. D. Pinckney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	EMPEROR OF AMERICA	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th July.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	W. O. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.	On 4th July, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCOW	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.	On 7th July, at 2 P.M.
AMOI & TAKAO VIA SAWTOW & AMOI	AMAKUSA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Konishi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 2nd July, at Noon.
MANILA, BATAVIA, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, &c.	SOGHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 5th July, at 9 A.M.
MANILA	NIYAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	Knight	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	YUEHANG	Brit. str.	1 h.	S. Tozinger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, &c.	YUEHANG	Brit. str.	1 h.	W. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th July, at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	SAISON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	TOYOKU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Frutiger	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st July.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	CHAKRATA	Brit. str.	—	H. Mando R.N.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 4th July.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	BETHEN MARU	Jap. str.	—	Ho	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th July.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	YUEHANG	Jap. str.	—	E. Knight	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 10th July.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	YUEHANG	Jap. str.	—	J. Robinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th July, at 8 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	YUEHANG	Jap. str.	—	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th July, at 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	YUEHANG	Jap. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th July, at 10 A.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

“YATSHING” Friday, 30th June, Noon.

“LOONGHANG” Friday, 30th June, 3 P.M.

“FASANG” Tuesday, 4th July, 8 A.M.

“KUN-ISA-G” Thursday, 6th July, D'light.

“YUEHANG” Saturday, 8th July, 8 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers “KUN-ISA-G,” “NANKIN,” and “FOOCHANG” leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (about 8 days) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the “YATSHING,” “LOONGHANG,” and “FASANG” leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 11 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodations for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to European Ports, Cebu, Timor, Daire, Weliswal.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to East India Ports, Singapore, Siam, Java, Sumatra, and Ceylon.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers taking the Company's Steamers are required to produce on arrival at destination papers to which their Photographs and description are affixed thereto. Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 29th June, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward

FOR

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Telephone No. 116 Sub. B.L. 10, Hongkong, 16th April, 1916. [25]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, MANILA, Cebu, Kobe and Yokohama in connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

“EMPEROR OF RUSSIA” — “EMPEROR OF ASIA” 16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

“EMPEROR OF JAPAN” — “EMPEROR OF AMERICA” 16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

“MONTEAGLE” — “MONTEAGLE” 16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

“MONTEAGLE” 1st July “MONTEAGLE” 31 Aug.

“EMPEROR OF RUSSIA” 1st July “EMPEROR OF RUSSIA” 31 Aug.

“EMPEROR OF JAPAN” 25 July “EMPEROR OF JAPAN” 20 Sept.

“EMPEROR OF ASIA” 20 Aug. “EMPEROR OF ASIA” 4 Oct.

Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, apply to the Agents: HONGKONG—SHAN HAI—MANILA—Kobe—NAGASAKI—MOJI—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

[118]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS, on or about the DATES named—

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSHALLS, NYANZA, Noon, Direct Service.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN, Noon, Direct Service.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSHALLS, NYLORE, Noon, Direct Service.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SOMALI, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SOMALI, About 17th July, Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets also are and a half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to E. V. D. PARR, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1916. Acting Superintendent. [119]

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS

AMAKUSA MARU, Japanese str., 1,380, Konishi, 14th June—Swatow 13th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 2,414, Nishi, 9th June—Moji 4th June, General—Order.

CASTLEFIELD, British str., 1,022, A. Coe, 28th June—Saigon 21st June, Rice—Order.

CHANGHONG, British str., 1,209, G. A. Morse, 12th June—Bangkok 4th June, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

CHANGSHA, British str., 1,463, F. O. Gambrell, 9th June—Melbourne 6th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHAKRATA, British str., 3,602, H. Maude, 25th June—Bombay 9th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHIRASHING, British str., 1,190, F. E. Jarrett, 16th June—Tientsin 11th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUBAI, British str., 1,237, Robertson, 13th June—Bangkok 1st June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CITY OF VIENNA, British str., 3,111, J. W. Partington, 21st June—Shanghai 18th June, General—Bank Line.

DAIYA MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, 22nd June—Moji 10th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ESANG, British str., 1,127, W. P. Baker, 16th June—Wuhu 12th June, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fogles, Chinese str., 535, B. Miyayaka, 24th June—Saigon 20th June, Rice—Order.

GEMINI, British str., 1,388, F. H. Davis, 21st June—Wakamatsu 15th June, Coal—Order.

HAWAII MARU, Japanese str., 5,950, T. Saitow, 25th June—Manila 22nd June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

HUPPER, British str., 1,205, Scott, 24th June—Bangkok 23rd June, General and Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

JINRU MARU, Japanese str., Yatsuya-nagi, 25th June—Chingwantao 17th June, Coal—Chakwal & Co.

KATHLEEN, British str., 2,301, T. Ponting, 28th June—Moji 18th June, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer “NELLORE”

Arrived Hongkong on 22nd June, 1916. From LONDON, SINGAPORE, PORT SAID, SUVA, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—From London, etc., via “Mongolia.” Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1916. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer “CHAKRATA”

Arrived Hongkong on 25th June, 1916. From BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on foreign Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING
From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 16th August
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT

For Steamers Sails.
LONDON & SWANSEA "CITY OF BOMBAY" On 22nd July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REES & CO., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

104

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, HAIPHONG, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO, HAIPHONG.
STEAMERS "SHANTUNG" On 29th June, 4 P.M.
"KUNIOH" On 1st July, 4 P.M.
"YINGHONG" On 2nd July, 11 P.M.
"KAIKONG" On 4th July, 10 A.M.
"TAMING" On 4th July, 4 P.M.
"SUNGKIANG" On 8th July, 10 A.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft on "TAMING" and "TEAN".
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "LUCHOW", "YINGHONG", "SHANTUNG", and "SUNGKIANG", with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms; maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and cabins and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

Occupying 9 to 10 Days

STEAMERS CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAICHING" Capt. W. C. Farnsworth FRIDAY, 30th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN" Capt. J. S. Thomson TUESDAY, 4th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIRONG" Capt. J. W. Evans FRIDAY, 7th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "CHAKRATA", 5,682 tons, Capt. H. Manda, R.N.R., will be despatched for SINGAPORE & PENANG on 1st July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to—

DAVID HASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 29th June, 1916.

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
COLOMBO				
NYANZA	June 30	Through Steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 13
NELLORE	July 13	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 29	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	*KAISAR-I-HIND	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORM	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 3
MALTA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 23	Through Steamer	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 6	Nov. 14

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NANKIN	TUESDAY, 4th July.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 16th July.
SOMALI	MONDAY, 17th July.
NORM	SATURDAY, 29th July.
MALTA	SATURDAY, 13th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTFENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H.K. about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES (if sailing about)	Due at LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to R. V. D. PABE, Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	KASHIMA MARU Capt. T. Iwano	21,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
	MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	18,000	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	15,400	TUESDAY, 18th Aug. at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, RAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	15,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	BENTEN MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	TUESDAY, 4th July.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujita	8,600	FRIDAY, 7th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi	8,000	MONDAY, 3rd July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	11,500	MONDAY, 17th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Tanihara	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, HAN, FRANKFURT, PANAMA and COLOMBO.

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 291 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSEA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	FRI, 7th July 10.30 A.M.
KWANTO MARU	8,000 — 12 knots	SUN, 9th July Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500 — 14 knots	TUES, 11th July Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 18th July Noon.
NIPPON MARU	12,000 — 15 knots	TUES, 1st Aug. 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omittling Shanghai

* Cargo only.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
KIYO MARU 17,500 — 14 knots TUESDAY, 11th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
E. DOL, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building. 121

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

WEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

WEEKLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA... ATLANTIQUE... On or about 1st July.
HOMeward
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and Ports of Call. ANDRE LEBON... On or about 5th July.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"HAWAII MARU" MONDAY, 10th July, at 3 P.M.
† Omittling Shanghai and Moji. * Omittling Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTFENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" T. Yamaguchi FRIDAY, 30th June, at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.
"NIITAKA MARU" THURSDAY, 29th June, at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 2nd July, at Noon.
"SOBU MARU" WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

‡ Proceeding to Anping and Takao.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
ST. ARNOLD	4th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph.
The above Steamers are fitted with Electric Light, Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Coal, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are fully equipped with all modern conveniences.
All Passengers receive the best of attention. A daily qualified Doctor and Surgeon on board.
For further particulars apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
AGENTS

